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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Intellectual Property Administration

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EXAMINER

BELL, PAUL A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2675

10

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/941,267

Applicant(s)

HONG, CUC

Examiner

PAUL A BELL

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2004.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by MA (6,078,407).

With regard to claim 1 Ma teaches a single unit system (figure 1), comprising: an enclosure, a computer system configured and arranged in the enclosure (figure 1, item 4), a scanning module arranged in the enclosure (figure 1, item 3) and a display connected to the enclosure using a rotatable connector (figure 1, item 12, column 1, line 67), wherein the display is operable to be rotated on the rotatable connector to an open position to view information on the display and is operable to be rotated on the rotatable connector to a closed position where information on the display is not viewable, and in the closed position the display substantially covers a portion of the scanning module (figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradbury (5,226,540) in view of Bogert (6,062,357) and MA (6,078,407).

With regard to claim 3 Bradbury teaches a compact, self-contained, portable personal computer (PC) system (See Bradbury column 2, lines 27-51), comprising: a system enclosure having a plurality of computer computer components contained therein, the computer components including a CPU and a memory, and a power supply port disposed on one side of the system enclosure, a scanning module, disposed in the system enclosure and electrically coupled to the computer components and the power supply port inside the system enclosure(See Bradbury figure 6), to scan a document placed in the system enclosure (Since it was shown to have a scanner in the enclosure this use is viewed as merely directed towards an "OBVIOUS INTENDED USE" of the work station as the standard function of a scanner is to scan a document); a printing module, disposed in the system enclosure and electrically coupled to the computer components (See Bradbury figure 6) and the power supply port inside the system enclosure (SEE Bradbury column 6, lines 32-43), to print a document controlled by the computer components (Since it was shown to have a printer in the enclosure this use is viewed as merely directed towards an "OBVIOUS INTENDED USE" of the work station as the normal function of a printer is to print a document);

Bradbury does not teach, "a flat screen display module, disposed on top of the system enclosure and electrically coupled to the computer components and the power supply port inside the system enclosure the flat screen display being rotatably coupled to the system enclosure allowing the flat screen display to be viewable in an open

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position and to rest on the top of the system enclosure in a closed position, wherein in the closed position the display substantially covers a portion of the scanning module" (note See Bradbury column 2, line 44 "INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE" to now patent 5,212,628 where it's figure 5 items 102, 100 and 74 illustrates some of these claimed features).

However Ma teaches all of these above limitation as shown in the rejection of claim 1 above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bradbury case to have above features as taught by MA because MA teaches how to combine a portable computer and a scanner into a compact unit convenient for carrying by hand (SEE MA lines 19-41) and since the Bradbury case has limited space this is essential.

Bradbury does not teach, "and at least one WHEEL to transport the system by pulling the first handle, wherein the first handle is extendable from the system enclosure and RETRACTABLE into the system enclosure".

Bogert teaches, "and at least one WHEEL to transport the system by pulling the first handle, wherein the first handle is extendable from the system enclosure and RETRACTABLE into the system enclosure" (abstract line 4, figure 1, items 21 and 2 and figure 6, column 1, lines 4-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bradbury case to have WHEELs and RETRACTABLE handle as taught by Bogert because Bogert provides the motivation

for using these features to improve the Bradbury apparatus (SEE Bogert column 1, lines 7-17 "popular", "enable the weight of the bags to be carried on the wheels", and "handle extends to a convenient reach when in use and retracts out of the way when not in use").

With regard to claim 2, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert teaches wherein the computer system comprises a plurality of personal computer components including a CPU, memory, an input device, and an output device, a printing module, and a video cam (SEE Bradbury column 2, lines 28-51).

With regard to claim 9, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert teaches the system of claim 3, further comprising a case to house the, wherein the case includes a first opening for accessing the first handle(SEE Bogert figure 1 items 1, 2 and 200 also this feature is addressed in regards to claim 1 above).

With regard to claim 10, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert teaches the system of claim 9, further comprising a second handle for carrying/lifting the system (SEE Bogert figure 4, items 373 or 374 and one would be motivated to use the second handle when in a hurry in the airport walking up an escalator where it would not be efficient to use the wheels).

With regard to claim 11, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert teaches further comprising a scanning module, disposed in the enclosure and electrically coupled to the computer system and the power supply port inside the system enclosure, to scan a document placed in the system enclosure (this limitation was rejected in claim 3 above).

With regard to claim 12, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert teaches further comprising a printing module, disposed in the enclosure and electrically coupled to the computer system and the power supply port inside the system enclosure, to print a document controlled by the computer components (this limitation was rejected in claim 3 above).

With regard to claim 13 the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert was shown above in claims 1,2,3,9, 10, and 12 to teach all of the limitations for example, means for enclosing, such as "a system enclosure", means for scanning a document, such as "a scanning module", means for printing a document, such as "a printing module", means for displaying information, such as "a flat screen display module", means for pulling the means for enclosing, such as "a handle", means for moving the means for enclosing, such as "a one wheel",

With regard to claims 19, 21, and 23 the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert teaches wherein the portion of the scanning module comprises a transparent area of the scanning module and in the closed position the display substantially covers the transparent area (SEE MA figure 1).

With regard to claims 20, 22, and 24 the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert teaches further comprising a cover rotatably connected between the display and the transparent area (SEE MA figure 1).

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Bradbury(5,226,540)/MA(6,078,407)/Bogert (6,062,357) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Bernard (5,675,524) and Lee (5,870,624).

With regard to claim 4, The combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert does not illustrate; "the system of claim 3, further comprising a tray disposed at bottom of the system enclosure and an input device stored inside the tray when the input device is not

in use, wherein the tray includes a docking station port for communicating with a second computer system”.

Lee teaches, “a tray disposed at bottom of the system enclosure and an input device stored inside the tray when the input device is not in use” (SEE Lee figure 2, items 16, 35, and 36).

Bernard teaches, “a docking station port for communicating with a second computer system” (SEE Bernard abstract, figure 2 and figure 4, item 102).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert case to have “a tray disposed at the bottom of case and an input device stored inside tray when input device is not in use” as taught by Lee because Lee provides the motivation for using these features to improve the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert (SEE Lee figure 2, where it is self evident that this feature saves space, provides a place to store input device when not in use and provides a support when the input device is being used).

And in addition it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert to have “a docking station port for communicating with a second computer system” incorporated into a tray as taught by Bernard because Bernard provides the motivation for using these features to improve the Bradbury,/MA/Bogert apparatus (SEE Bernard column 1, lines 35-60 , “The communications device provides multiple alternative communication capabilities for the portable computer” which would of made the apparatus more marketable) .

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6. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Bradbury (5,226,540), Ma(6,078,407), Bogert (6,062,357), Lee (5,870,624) and Bernard (5,675,524) as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Inagaki et al. (6,504,529).

With regard to claims 5 and 6 The combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert/Bernard/Lee suggest, "keyboard or mouse operatively associated with the computer components in such a manner that an input from the keyboard is stored in the memory and displayable on the flat screen display" (Since the combination was shown to have a keyboard or mouse this recitation of use is viewed as merely directed towards the standard and conventional use of the keyboard in the work station). With further regard to claims 5 and 6 the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert/Lee/ Bernard does not illustrate the system of claim 4, "wherein the input device is an infrared keyboard or mouse".

Inagaki et al. teaches "wherein the input device is an infrared keyboard or mouse" (SEE Inagaki et al. figure 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert/Lee/ Bernard apparatus to have infrared keyboard or mouse as taught by Inagaki et al. because being wireless gives the user more options as to set up in relation to the display and being able to remotely hold the keyboard frees up desk space for writing notes or putting paper documents in easy view.

7. Claims 7, 14, 15, 16, and 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over combination of Bradbury (5,226,540)/Ma(6,078,407)/Bogert (6,062,357) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Kikinis (5,870,624).

With regard to claim 7, the combination of Bradbury/MA/Bogert does not illustrate; "the system of claim 3, wherein the system enclosure includes a document

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FEED-IN SLOT and a document EXIT SLOT disposed ON OPPOSITE SIDES of the system enclosure, respectively, such that the scanning module scans the document fed into the document feed-in slot and outputs the document at the document exit slot" though they do show using a scanner and printer and these devices generally have input and output slots for documents.

Kikinis teaches a document feed-in slot and a document exit slot disposed on opposite sides of the system enclosure, respectively, such that the scanning module scans the document fed into the document feed-in slot and outputs the document at the document exit slot" (SEE Kikinis figure 1a, item 15, 17 and 23).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the combination Bradbury/Ma/Bogert to have a document feed-in slot and a exit slot disposed on opposite sides of the enclosure as taught by Kikinis because Kikinis provides the motivation for using these features to improve the of combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert apparatus (SEE Kikinis last three line of abstract, "The device provides a SMALL, relatively INEXPENSIVE, and compact package which may be placed at a user's computer workstation" and column 1, lines 42-50, "What is CLEARLY NEEDED is a low-cost device that COMBINES PRINTING AND SCANNING FUNCTIONS and is yet small enough to be placed conveniently on a user's desk, or MOUNTED IN the base of a video monitor or in THE CASE of a computer. Also since Bradbury clearly shows scanning and printing it is just a simple matter of modifying these elements for the motivational reasons given in Kikinis.

With regard to claims 14 and 15 the limitations were rejected above.

With regard to claims 16 and 17 the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert/Kikinis teaches the system of claim 13, further comprising a printing input port means for feeding documents to the means for printing and further comprising a printing output port means for ejecting documents from the means for printing (See Kikinis figure 1a).

8. Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over combination of Bradbury (5,226,540)/Ma(6,078,407) /Bogert (6,062,357) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Ma (5,880,928).

With regard to claim 8, the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert does not illustrate; "The system of claim 3, further comprising a video cam, DISPOSED ON the flat screen display, to record a view around the system ", though it does show using a video camera.

Ma teaches "a video cam, disposed on the flat screen display, to record a view around the system " (SEE Ma figure 2, item 222).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert to have a video cam on the display as taught Ma because Ma provides the motivation for using these features to improve the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert apparatus (SEE Ma column 1, lines 11-25, and the exact placement of the camera in the combination of Bradbury/Ma/Bogert would be simply where it would record what is desired. Usually a camera would be positioned as in Ma for purposes like video conferencing).

With regard to claim 18 the limitation of the system of claim 13, further comprising means for capturing images of an environment outside of the means for enclosing for example such as "a video cam" in claims 1, 2, 3, 8, and 13.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul Bell whose telephone number is (703) 306-3019.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377 can help with any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or Faxed to: (703) 872-9306

Or Hand-delivered to: Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor
(Receptionist).


Paul Bell
Art unit 2675
July 26, 2004


Amare Mengistu
Primary Examiner